What Is The Name Of India First Satellite

NISAR (satellite) 5 billion, NISAR is likely to be the world's most expensive Earth-imaging satellite. It is being used for remote sensing, to observe The NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) is an Earth observation satellite (EOS) equipped with dual-frequency synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) jointly developed by NASA and ISRO, launched by ISRO on 30 July 2025 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre. It is the first radar imaging satellite to use dual frequencies. 2025 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre. With a total cost estimated at US$1. It is the first radar imaging satellite to use dual frequencies. It is being used for remote sensing, to observe and understand natural processes on Earth a86eef722c

Space industry of India the 1970s under the Prime Minister of India. The industry includes over 500 private suppliers and other various bodies of the Department of Space (DoS) in all commercial, research and arbitrary regards. ISRO joined the Interkosmos program to launch its first satellite, Aryabhata, from the former Soviet Union The space industry of India is predominantly driven by its national space agency ISRO. The Government of India projects industry to grow four to five times over the next 8–10 years, potentially reaching US$40–45 billion, global share targeted to rise to 8% by 2030. Since the Indian space sector was opened up to private sector in 2020, numerous private space companies have emerged, working on various aspects of space exploration. In 2023, the space industry of India accounted for US$9 billion or 2%–3% of the global space industry and employed more than 45,000 people a86eef722c

Communications satellite India has launched its first Military Communication satellite GSAT-7, its transponders A communications satellite is an artificial satellite that relays and amplifies radio telecommunication signals via a transponder; it creates a communication channel between a source transmitter and a receiver at different locations on Earth. However, most form satellite constellations in low Earth orbit, where ground antennas must track the satellites and switch between them frequently. Communications satellites are used for television, telephone, radio, internet, and military applications. Some communications satellites are in geostationary orbit 22,236 miles (35,785 km) above the equator, so that the satellite appears stationary at the same point in the sky; therefore the satellite dish antennas of ground stations can be aimed permanently at that spot and do not have to move to track the satellite. (for instance Skynet), and satellites of the former Soviet Union a86eef722c

Television in India 2025, the Government of India reported that India had 918 operational private satellite TV channels, serving a nationwide audience of more than 900 million The television industry in India is one of the largest broadcasting ecosystems in the world, producing thousands of programmes across numerous Indian languages. According to the 2020 TV Universe Estimates released by the BARC India, the country had approximately 210 million television households a86eef722c

One of the aims of Galileo is to provide an independent high-precision positioning system so European political and military authorities do not have to rely on the United States GPS or the Russian GLONASS systems, which could be disabled or degraded by their operators at any time. The use of basic (lower-precision) Galileo services is free and open to everyone. A higher-precision service is available for free since 24 January 2023, what had previously been only available to government-authorized users. Galileo is also to provide a new global search and rescue (SAR) function as part of the MEOSAR system. a86eef722c

Satellite A satellite or an artificial satellite is an object, typically a spacecraft, placed into orbit around a celestial body. Other satellites include the final rocket stages that place satellites in orbit and formerly useful satellites that later become defunct. They have a variety of uses, including A satellite or an artificial satellite is an object, typically a spacecraft, placed into orbit around a celestial body. They have a variety of uses, including communication relay, weather forecasting, navigation (GPS), broadcasting, scientific research, and Earth observation. Additional military uses are reconnaissance, early warning, signals intelligence and, potentially, weapon delivery a86eef722c

Galileo (satellite navigation system) Galileo is a global navigation satellite system (GNSS) created by the European Union through the European Space Agency (ESA) and operated by the European Galileo is a global navigation satellite system (GNSS) created by the European Union through the European Space Agency (ESA) and operated by the European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA). It is named after the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei. It is headquartered in Prague in Czechia, with two ground operations centres in Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany (mostly responsible for the control of the satellites), and in Fucino, Italy (mostly responsible for providing the navigation data). The €10 billion project began offering limited services in 2016 a86eef722c

By 2025, the Government of India reported that India had 918 operational private satellite TV channels, serving a nationwide audience of more than 900 million viewers. Industry projections indicate continued growth, with television households expected to increase from 190 million in 2024 to 214 million by 2026. a86eef722c The mission is a partnership between NASA and ISRO. Under the terms of the agreement, NASA provided the mission's L-band synthetic aperture radar (SAR), a high-rate telecommunication subsystem for scientific data GPS receivers... a86eef722c The NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar, or NISAR satellite, uses advanced radar imaging to map the elevation of Earth's land and ice masses four to six times a month at resolutions of 5 to 10 metres (16 to 33 ft). It is designed to observe and measure some of the planet's

most complex natural processes, including ecosystem disturbances, ice-sheet collapse, and natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes and landslides. a86eef722c == History == a86eef722c Use of ASATs generates space debris, which can collide with other satellites and generate more space debris. A cascading multiplication of space debris could cause Earth to suffer from Kessler syndrome. a86eef722c The first anti-satellite technologies were developed during the cold war, with the Soviet Istrebitel Sputnikov programme and the American SAINT. Since, other states have also developed or researched ASAT capabilities. a86eef722c The idea of a geosynchronous satellite—one that could orbit the Earth above the equator and remain fixed by following the Earth's rotation—was first proposed by Herman Potočnik in 1928 and popularised by the science fiction author Arthur C. Clarke in a paper in Wireless World in 1945. The first satellite to successfully reach geostationary orbit was Syncom3, built by Hughes... a86eef722c Following the launch of the first satellite, Sputnik 1, by the Soviet Union in October 1957, the US successfully launched the Explorer 1 satellite in 1958. The first commercial communications satellite was Telstar 1, built by Bell Labs and launched in July 1962. a86eef722c

Anti-satellite weapon (China, India, Russia, and the United States) have successfully shot down their own satellites to demonstrate their ASAT capabilities in a show of force Anti-satellite weapons (ASAT) are space weapons designed to incapacitate or destroy satellites for strategic or tactical purposes. Although no ASAT system has yet been used in warfare, a few countries (China, India, Russia, and the United States) have successfully shot down their own satellites to demonstrate their ASAT capabilities in a show of force. ASATs have also been used to remove decommissioned satellites a86eef722c

The second Galileo test satellite... a86eef722c As of 2025, India has launched 434 satellites for various foreign countries. There were more than 300 space startups in India in mid 2025 involved in various stages of developing their own launch vehicles, designing satellites and other allied activities. By 2026, the industry had expanded over 400 startups and over 500 public limited and state-owned companies. a86eef722c Except for passive satellites, most satellites have an electricity generation system for equipment on board, such as solar panels or radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs). Most satellites also have a method of communication to ground stations, called transponders. Many satellites use a standardized bus to save cost and work, the most popular of which are small CubeSats. Similar satellites can work together as groups, forming constellations. Because of the high launch cost to space, most satellites are designed to be as lightweight and robust as possible. Most communication satellites are radio relay stations in orbit and carry dozens of transponders, each... a86eef722c The national broadcaster is Doordarshan, owned by Prasar Bharati. There are several commercial television broadcasters such as Culver... a86eef722c ASAT roles include: defensive measures against an adversary's space-based and nuclear weapons, a force multiplier for a nuclear first strike, a countermeasure against an adversary's anti-ballistic missile defense (ABM), an asymmetric counter to a technologically superior adversary, and a counter-value weapon. a86eef722c The industry operates in dozens of languages, with national channels broadcasting in Hindi and English, alongside major regional networks in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Gujarati, Urdu, Assamese, Bhojpuri, Konkani and several others. Industry studies by KPMG and FICCI highlight the dominance of the Hindi, Tamil and Telugu television markets, which collectively command the largest share of viewership and revenues. a86eef722c == Overview == a86eef722c The radio waves used for telecommunications links travel by line of sight and so are obstructed by the curve of the Earth. The purpose of communications satellites is to relay the signal around the curve of the Earth allowing communication between widely separated geographical points. Communications satellites operate across a wide range of radio and microwave frequencies. To avoid signal... a86eef722c Pakistan "offered technical and monetary support" which India rejected saying that it wanted the project to be a "gift" and multi-national collaboration would be time-consuming. Pakistan later on declined to participate in the project citing India's refusal to collaboration and security reasons. Afghanistan too was initially non-committal to the satellite which led to renaming of satellite from "SAARC Satellite" to "South Asia Satellite" referring just to the subcontinent. As of 2019 with exception of Pakistan, the satellite is in service with... a86eef722c == History == a86eef722c

Satellite state While primarily referring to the Soviet-controlled states in Central and Eastern Europe or Asia, in some contexts the term also refers to other countries under Soviet hegemony during the Cold War, such as North Korea (especially in the years surrounding the Korean War of 1950–1953), Cuba (particularly after it joined the Comecon in 1972), North Vietnam during the Vietnam War, and some countries in the American sphere of influence, such as South Vietnam during 1964–1973. In Soviet usage, the term applied to states in the orbit of Nazi. In Western usage, the term has seldom been applied to states other than those in the Soviet orbit. A satellite state or dependent state is a country that is formally independent but under heavy political, economic, and military influence or control A satellite state or dependent state is a country that is formally independent but under heavy political, economic, and military influence or control from another country. The term was coined by analogy to planetary objects orbiting a larger object, such as smaller moons revolving around larger planets, and is used mainly to refer to Central and Eastern European member states of the Warsaw Pact during the Cold War, as well as to Mongolia and Tuva between 1924 and 1990, all of which were economically, culturally, and politically dominated by the Soviet Union a86eef722c

South Asia Satellite Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka are the users of the multi-dimensional facilities provided by the satellite. During the 18th SAARC summit held in Nepal in 2014, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi mooted the idea of a satellite serving the needs of SAARC member nations as a part of his neighbourhood first policy. The satellite was launched on 5 May 2017. The South Asia Satellite (designated GSAT-9), formerly known as SAARC Satellite, is a geostationary communications

and meteorology satellite operated by The South Asia Satellite (designated GSAT-9), formerly known as SAARC Satellite, is a geostationary communications and meteorology satellite operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation for the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region a86eef722c

Satellite Internet access The Satellite Internet access is Internet access provided through communication satellites; if it can sustain high speeds, it is termed satellite broadband. the launch of the first satellite, Sputnik 1, by the Soviet Union in October 1957, the US successfully launched the Explorer 1 satellite in 1958. In addition, new satellite internet constellations are being developed in low-earth orbit to enable low-latency internet access from space. Modern consumer grade satellite Internet service is typically provided to individual users through geostationary satellites that can offer relatively high data speeds, with newer satellites using the Ku band to achieve downstream data speeds up to 506 Mbit/s a86eef722c